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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
HECK, MICHAEL C	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3623	

DATE MAILED: 06/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/892,730	PERRELLA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael C. Heck	3623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 June 2001 and 24 December 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *27 June 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is a First Office Action in response to the application filed 27 June 2001 and preliminary amendment filed 28 December 2004. Claims 1-29 are pending in this application and have been examined on the merits as discussed below.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 110. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the examiner does not accept the changes, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it exceeds the 150-word limit. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- On page 3, lines 21-22, delete "such as a laptop computer 105", and insert -- such as a laptop computer ***110*** --. Please see the Drawing objection above.

The above citation is a mere guide. Applicant is requested to review the specification thoroughly to eliminate additional errors. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

5. **Claim 20** is objected to because of the following informalities: The abbreviation "SMS" is used in the claim without specifically identifying what "SMS" stands for in the claim. For examination purposes, the Examiner has interpreted SMS to mean "short messaging service". Appropriate correction is required.

6. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When

claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not). Misnumbered second **claim 23** has been renumbered **claim 29**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 1-4, 6, 9-13, 16-17, 25 and 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini (U.S. Patent 5,790,974) in view of Henneuse et al. (U.S. Patent 5,963,913). Tognazzini discloses location and time sensitive wireless calendaring comprising:

- **[Claim 1]** determining that a time reading is within a predetermined minimum of a meeting start time of an appointment of a calendar of a user, wherein the appointment comprises a meeting start time, a meeting place and wherein the time reading is the present time (col. 6, lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry.);

- determining the location of the user based on the location of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches determining the location of the portable calendar system. Implicitly the user is carrying the portable calendar system, therefore the location of the user is determined.);

- determining the location of the meeting place (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);

- determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place (col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment.); and

- if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a late message (col. 7, lines 7-10 and col. 14, lines 30-39, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict. If the user selects to modify the stored schedule, the schedule is modified by changing the start time of the next appointment to a user-supplied value or at the time calculated as the current clock time plus the estimated time of arrival; and the agent pages the office calendar system with the modified schedule information. Alternatively, if the user selects to warn the office of a delay, a message is sent in the form of a preformatted e-mail message to the station via the wireless paging system.).

- **[Claim 9]** determining that a time reading is within a predetermined minimum of a meeting start time of an appointment of a calendar of a user, wherein the appointment comprises a meeting start time, a meeting place and wherein the time reading is the present time (col. 6, lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry.);

- determining the location of the user based on the location of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches determining the location of the portable calendar system. Implicitly the user is carrying the portable calendar system, therefore the location of the user is determined.);

- determining the location of the meeting place (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);

- determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place (col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment.); and

- if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a message to the wireless device indicating the estimated time of arrival (col. 7, lines 7-10, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict.).

- **[Claim 17]** determining that a time reading is within a predetermined minimum of a meeting start time of an appointment of a calendar of a user, wherein the appointment comprises a meeting start time, a meeting place and wherein the time reading is the present time (col. 6, lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry.);

- determining the location of the user based on the location of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches determining the location of the portable calendar system. Implicitly the user is carrying the portable calendar system, therefore the location of the user is determined.);

- determining the location of the meeting place (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);

- determining the velocity of the user based on the velocity of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-67, Tognazzini teaches the calculation of an estimated travel time based on the received wireless traffic data ensures accurate management of calendar entries and travel time despite constantly changing conditions such as traffic congestion or a sudden shutdown of a travel route due to accidents, construction, etc.);

- determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on the velocity of the user and the distance between the location of the user and the location of the meeting place (col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment.); and

- if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a late message (col. 7, lines 7-10 and col. 14, lines 30-39, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict. If the user selects to modify the stored schedule, the schedule is modified by changing the start time of the next appointment to a user-supplied value or at the time calculated as the current clock time plus the estimated time of arrival; and the agent pages the office calendar system with the modified schedule information. Alternatively, if the user selects to warn the office of a delay, a message is sent in the form of a preformatted e-mail message to the station via the wireless paging system.).

Tognazzini fails to teach a plurality of meeting attendees and sending the late message to the plurality of meeting attendees. Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The event information lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page (col. 1, lines 38-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include the message notification to the meeting attendees of Henneuse et al. with the teachings of Tognazzini since Tognazzini teaches a message is sent with the modified schedule information in the form of a preformatted e-mail message (col. 14, lines 30-39). Synchronizing personal calendars allow people to efficiently use their time to accomplish their tasks. Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants by using a push technology for scheduling events to ensure that accurate availability

information is used to schedule an event (col. 1, lines 7-10 and col. 2, lines 4-7). Tognazzini teaches synchronizing calendar entries of a portable calendaring system and a complementary office calendar system to ensure the stored schedules are synchronized to minimize conflicts (Abstract). Therefore, identifying and potentially eliminating schedule inaccuracies and conflicts leads to a more efficient use of time by participants. Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. teach calendar systems that strive for accurate information in an effort to avoid conflicts; therefore there is motivation to combine with a reasonable expectation of success. All the claim limitations are taught by the combination of Tognazzini and Henneuse et al.

- **[Claim 2]** the location of the meeting place is determined based on a stored list of meeting location coordinates (Tognazzini: col. 12, lines 1-5, Tognazzini teaches the map database includes geographic coordinates data corresponding to the next appointment.).

- **[Claim 3]** determining the estimated time of arrival comprises determining the estimated time of arrival using historical data wherein the historical data comprises a database comprising a plurality of time stamps and location coordinates of the wireless device (Tognazzini: col. 6, lines 50-67 and col. 13, lines 44-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. Specifically, the agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry. The agent may perform interpolation to approximate the estimated travel time if the identified locations in the digital map database corresponding to the stored travel time information substantially varies from the location under consideration. If the agent detects a conflict, for example due to increased traffic or construction information sent from the traffic information provider, or due to the current location of the user, the user is alerted. The Examiner interpret the system tracks the progress of the user and if conflict arise, then notifies the user of the problem.).

- **[Claim 4]** finding the location of the user in the database (Tognazzini: col. 6 lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register.);

- finding the location of the meeting place in the database (Tognazzini: col. 6 lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies the location identified by the next appointment entry.);

- determining the difference between the time stamp corresponding to the location of the user and the time stamp corresponding to the location of the meeting place(Tognazzini: col. 7, lines 3-10, Tognazzini teaches the agent compares the difference between the system clock and the scheduled time for the next appointment entry with the estimated travel time.); and

- adding the difference to the time reading to generate the estimated time of arrival (Tognazzini: col. 13, lines 44-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment based upon the accessed records.).

- **[Claim 6]** using a global positioning system (GPS) receiver in the wireless device to determine the location of the wireless device (Tognazzini: col. 5, lines 55-60, Tognazzini teaches the personal calendar system includes a GPS receiver interface.).

Claims 10-13, 16, 25 and 27 substantially recite the same limitations as that of claims 1-4, 6 and 17 with the distinction of the recited method being a system, a method, and a computer-readable medium. Hence the same rejection for claims 1-4, 6 and 17 as applied above applies to claims 10-13, 16, 25 and 27.

9. **Claims 5, 7-8, 14-15, 18-19 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini (U.S. Patent 5,790,974) in view of Henneuse et al. (U.S. Patent 5,963,913), and further in view of PR Newswire (PR Newswire, BellSouth Cellular will Evaluate SigmaOne Communications' Sigma 5000 AMPS-TDMA Wireless Location System, PR Newswire, New York, 17 November 1999 [PROQUEST]). As to

Claim 5, Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. disclose location and time sensitive wireless calendaring but fail to teach sending the late message to a plurality of wireless devices associated with the plurality of meeting attendees. Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The event information lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page (col. 1, lines 38-54). PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 is designed to locate all analog and digital wireless callers to better than 300 feet without requiring any modifications to existing handsets (para 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include Sigma 5000 wireless location system of PR Newswire with the teachings of Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. since Tognazzini teaches a portable calendar system that includes a wireless transceiver interface (col. 2, lines 10-12). Being "connected" in today's market is critical to a company's success. Tognazzini teaches a need for an integrated portable calendaring system to ensure consistency in response to changes (col. 1, lines 62-67). PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 will not only provide BellSouth, its subscribers and public safety agencies with the most accurate and reliable E-911 location system available, but also make possible a wide range of personalized location based services (para 3). Therefore, being "connected" allows people to respond to the ever changing environment, whether related to emergencies or business. Both Tognazzini and PR

Newswire teach personalized location based services, therefore there is motivation to combine with an expectation of success. The combination of Tognazzini, Henneuse et al. and PR Newswire teach all the features of the claim.

- **[Claim 7]** using a cellular tower triangulation method to determine the location of the wireless device (PR Newswire: para 5, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 will enable carriers to seamlessly provide E911 and commercial location services to all of these subscribers as well as roamers utilizing the carrier's network. The Examiner interprets the E911 process uses the cellular tower the call emanated from to determine location.).

- **[Claim 8]** using an E.911 location information method in the wireless device to determine the location of the wireless device (PR Newswire: para 5, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 will enable carriers to seamlessly provide E911 and commercial location services to all of these subscribers as well as roamers utilizing the carrier's network.).

- **[Claim 18]** determining that a request for a roll call of an appointment of a calendar of a user has been received, wherein the appointment comprises a plurality of meeting attendees (Henneuse et al.: col. 1, lines 47-54, Henneuse et al. teach the event information provides one or more options for scheduling an event and lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page.);

- determining a location of each of the plurality of meeting attendees based on a location of a wireless device associated with each of the plurality of meeting attendees (Henneuse et al.: col. 1, lines 38-54, Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The event information lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page. PR Newswire: para 2, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 is designed to locate all analog and digital wireless callers to better than 300 feet without requiring any modifications to existing handsets.);

- determining the location of the meeting place (Tognazzini: col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);

- determining an estimated time of arrival of each of the plurality of meeting attendees at the meeting place (Tognazzini: col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment.); and

- then sending the estimated time of arrival for each of the plurality of meeting attendees to the wireless device of the user (Tognazzini: col. 7, lines 7-10 and col. 14, lines 30-39, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict. If the user selects to modify the stored schedule, the schedule is modified by changing the start time of the next appointment to a user-supplied value or at the time calculated as the current clock time plus the estimated time of arrival ;and the agent pages the office calendar system with the modified schedule information. Alternatively, if the user selects to warn the office of a delay, a message is sent in the form of a preformatted e-mail message to the station via the wireless paging system. Henneuse et al.: col. 1, line 65 to col. 2, line 1, Henneuse et al. teach the server application then creates and sends a message to each available participant to provide the schedule for the event.).

- **[Claim 19]** sending the location of each of the plurality of meeting attendees to the wireless device of the user (PR Newswire: para 2 and 5, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 is designed to locate all analog and digital wireless callers to better than 300 feet without requiring any modifications to existing handsets. The Sigma 5000 will enable carriers to seamlessly provide E911 and commercial location services to all of their subscribers as well as roamers utilizing the carrier's network. Implicitly the user can receive location information of callers/meeting attendees.).

Claims 14-15 and 28 substantially recite the same limitations as that of claims 7-8 and 19 with the distinction of the recited method being another method and a computer-readable medium. Hence the same rejection for claims 7-8 and 19 as applied above applies to claims 14-15 and 28.

10. **Claims 20-24, 26 and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini (U.S. Patent 5,790,974) in view of Henneuse et al. (U.S. Patent 5,963,913), and further in view of M2 Presswire (M2 Presswire, Palm, Inc.: Palm makes Internet personal and portable with MyPalm portal; New Wireless content and services to be imitated in public beta; Palm building mobile PIM-centric Portal, M2 Presswire, 14 November 2000 [PROQUEST]). As to **Claim 21**, Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. disclose location and time sensitive wireless calendaring but fail to teach providing a notification to the user as to when to proceed to the meeting place in order to be on time based on the estimated time of arrival. M2 Presswire teaches scheduling group meetings with work and personal groups; and receiving personal reminders (para 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include the reminder capability of M2 Presswire with the teachings of Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. since Tognazzini teaches a portable calendar system that includes a wireless transceiver interface (col. 2, lines 10-12). Being "connected" in today's market is critical to a company's success. Tognazzini teaches a need for an integrated portable calendaring system to ensure consistency in response to changes (col. 1, lines 62-67). M2 Presswire teaches MyPalm will provide users with wireless group scheduling; automatic notification of calendar changes; integrated services within a user's date book, such as a map and directions; full wireline and wireless synchronization; and dynamic two-way content so users always have current calendars, fresh information and the latest news, synchronized with home or office (para 1). Therefore, being "connected" allows people to respond to the ever

changing environment, whether related to emergencies or business. Both Tognazzini and M2 Presswire teach personalized location based services, therefore there is motivation to combine with an expectation of success. The combination of Tognazzini, Henneuse et al. and M2 Presswire teach all the features of the claim.

- **[Claim 20]** the estimated time of arrival and location are displayed to the user in a SMS message (M2 Presswire: para 1, M2 Presswire teaches instant messaging.).

Claims 22-24, 26 and 29 substantially recites the same limitations as that of claims 21 with the distinction of the recited method being a method, a system, and a computer-readable medium. Hence the same rejection for claims 21 as applied above applies to claims 22-24, 26 and 29.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Michael C. Heck whose telephone number is (571) 272-6730. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday thru Friday between the hours of 8:30am - 4:30pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq R. Hafiz can be reached on (571) 273-6729.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306	[Official communications; including After Final communications labeled "**Box AF**"]
(571) 273-6730	[Informal/Draft communication, labeled "**PROPOSED**" or "**DRAFT**"]

mch
17 June 2005

TARIQ R. HAFIZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600